FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 30, 1834. [NO. 917.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

All letters to the Editor must be post paid.

The Winter Session in Donaldson Academy will be opened in the new building provided for the School on Haymount, on the 1st Wednesday of January.
December 22, 1834. 16tt.

JUST RECEIVED

BY THE HENRIETTA,
PRUNS FIGS,
ALMONDS,
CHEESE,
CREAM ALE,
RAISINS, (New Crop.)
DAVID SHAW.
December 22, 1834. 16-3w.

Molasses & Rum.

Now landing from Henrietta Steam Boat,
HHDS. Molasses,
30 Bbls N. E. Rum,
25 bags prime Rio Coffee
For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.
Dec. 22, 1834. 16tf

Candles!!! Candles!!! Candles!!!

THE undersigned, proprietor of the Fayetteville Candle Factory, respectfully informs the public, that he has constantly on hand, a large supply of FAYETTEVILLE FACTORY MOULD CANDLES, which he will sell at his usual low prices. None may be considered genuine but those marked with his name in the middle of the brand, and those that are so marked, he *warrants genuine*, it being the same brand remodelled from "Frink & Co." from whom he purchased
DUNCAN SMITH.
December 22. 16-6w.

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register are requested to insert the above six weeks and charge the same to this office.

Oxen For Sale.

WILL be offered for sale, at Town House in Fayetteville, on the 1st January, 1835, 3 pair of OXEN, in good working order.
And will be offered for Rent at the same time and place, for 12 months, the MILL and LANDS the property of Dee Kay For information, apply to HALL & JOHNSON.
Dec. 22—2w

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of Fayetteville, in the Town Hall, on Saturday the 20th of December, 1834.

WHEREAS, an Act entitled "An Act concerning Market fees in the Town of Fayetteville" passed the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, at its session of 1833, appearing to this Board to be extremely vague and contradictory; calculated only to distract and mislead persons bringing articles to our Market for the daily consumption of the citizens of the Town. It is therefore hereby

Ordered, That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, the Clerk of the Market proceed in all cases in the collection of the Market fees, and in enforcing the Market Regulations as though no such act of Assembly as is herein referred to, had ever passed or was in existence And that this Ordinance be published three successive weeks in the Newspapers of the Town, and by handbills. (From the minutes.)
DUNCAN MACRAE, Town Cl'k.
10 3w.

Scuppernong Wine.

6 BARRELS SCUPPERNONG WINE, for sale by H. HORN.
December 15, 1834. 15-4w.

50 BAGS PRIME GREEN RIO COFFEE,
6 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 boxes 8 x 10 Window Glass,
5 boxes Young Hyson Tea,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes fresh Raisins,
Just received and for sale by
HENRY HORN.
December 15, 1834 15-tf

FOR SALE.

25 Barrels Prime PORK
10 Hhds. retailing MOLASSES,
25 Cases 2 doz. each, fine Old MADEIRA WINE,
Half bbls. No. 1, Mackerel.
J. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 15, 1834. 15-3t

NEW BOOKS.

LAST DAYS OF POMPEII, by Bulwer; Curiosities of Literature, part 2d; Waddington's Church History, Afflicted Man's Companion; Book of Hearts; Meade's Family Prayers; Berrien's do; The District School; Coombe on Health; Burke's Works; Byron's do; Daughter's Own Book; Spectator, Newton on the Prophecies; Johnson's Works; Horne's Introduction; Doddridge's Expositor; Buck's Works; Barnes' Notes on the Gospels; Do. on the Acts; Campbell's Poems; Mrs. Judson; Galaxy of Wit; Dick's Future State; Pulpit Assistant; Fireside Piety; Family at Home, and other Works of Abbott; Broussais' Phlegmasia; Eberle on Children; Nurse's Manual, &c. &c.

New Year's Presents.

THE TOKEN for 1834; Do. for 1835; The Offering; Religious Souvenir; American Keepsake; Affection's Gift; Christmas Box; Young Ladies Own Book and Sunday Book; Young Man's do. do.; &c &c. Just received by
E. J. HALE.
December 15, 1834.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known PLANTATION on which he resides, in Moore County, on the main road leading from Fayetteville to Pittsborough, containing 595 acres, of which there is a sufficiency cleared and well enclosed to work 8 or 10 hands. Part of the improvements consist of a GRIST MILL, two COTTON GINS and a SCREW all in good order. Young Negroes will be taken in part payment.
JOHN McLEOD.
November 29, 1834. 13-tf.

COACH MAKING.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
BEG leave to offer their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also to inform them, that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as Cheap Family CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, CARRY ALLS, Light WAGONS on Chains. Also, Sulk GIGS and SULKIES, all of which they will sell lower than they have ever offered them before, and warrant them to be of good workmanship and materials All work done by them, warranted as usual, for 12 months.

REPAIRING,

Of every description, neatly executed at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.
December 15. 1834 15-6w.

☞FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.☜

Economy!
OLD MADE NEW!

D. B. SOLOMON,
Clothes Dresser & Renovater,
OF LONDON; AND LATE FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville, that he has opened an Establishment in this place, for a short time at the Store lately occupied by Mr Monn, on Person Street, where he will attend to the Cleaning of Gentlemen's COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS, of every description, on an entirely new plan from that pursued by Dyers. By comparing the articles cleaned by him, they are pronounced by competent judges equal to new, and which has been noticed by the public. Spots, grease &c. taken from the cloth, and apparel put in complete form When requested he applies a stiffening, and restores the color to faded seams. He can restore a garment to its original beauty, without any injury to the fabric. The steaming process not made use of.

To the Ladies.

Ladies' Habits and Boat Cloaks, spotted or faded of their pristine beauty, restored to their original colors, with the greatest care. Specimens of his work may be seen at his Shop, where a fit person will attend to the receipt of all work with punctuality and dispatch.

N. B —To persons disposed to patronise him in his business, he pledges himself, if any of his work is not done to their satisfaction, he will make no charge for his labor.

Gentlemen who may please to patronise him, can have their clothes returned in a short time.
December 11, 1834.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.
E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, North Carolina
October 23, 1834. 8tf.

Irish Potatoes.

100 BARRELS IRISH POTATOES,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
December 8, 1834

A Clerk Wanted.

LIBERAL wages and a permanent situation will be given to a competent Clerk. Apply at this Office.

DAVID SHAW,
Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS just received a Fresh and General supply of the following Articles, viz.

Soft Shell Almonds,
Palm Nuts,
English Walnuts,
Filberts,
Prunes,
Bunch Raisins,
Currants,
Rock and Rose Candies,
Hoarhound & Ginger do,
Lemon & Peppermint do
Barley, Sugar & Cinnamon do,
Liquorice Ball,
Sugar Almonds,
Peppermint Drops,
Lozenges,
Large and small Sugar Plums,
Colored & white Scotch Caraway,
Cinnamon Comfits,
Perfect Love, Noyeau & Peppermint Cordials,
Madeira & Port Wines,
Cogniac Brandy and Jamaica Rum,
Holland Gin,
Lime Juice and Essence of Peppermint,
Rose and Cologne Water,
Oil Lemon,
Oil Peppermint,
Oil Cinnamon,
Butter Crackers,
Jamison's Water do.
Mustard and Salt Petre,
Pepper and Alspice,
Mace and Cloves,
Cassia and Nutmegs,
Indigo and Alum,
Race & Ground Ginger,
Scotch Barley,
Loaf Sugar & Tea, asst'd
Coffee & Brown Sugar,
Cheese,
Hair Powders,
Seidlitz & Soda Powders,
Rose and Transparent Soaps,
Common do.
Superior Spanish Cigars,
Lorillard Snuff,
Scotch do.
Superior Maccoboy do.
Glauber & Epsom Salts,
Bateman's Drops,
Cream Tartar,
Camphor & British Oil.

A General Assortment of

TOYS.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase Confectionaries, whether by Wholesale or retail will find it to their advantage to call. The Assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the Articles usually kept in his line. Wholesale price of Candies is 30 cents per lb.; Retail 40 cents.
December 1st, 1834. 13tf.

MOLASSES, SALT, &c.

Just receiving by Steamer Henrietta.
30 Hhds. MOLASSES, (a superior article,)
50 sacks Blown Salt,
30 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
November 24.

Silks, Cassimeres, &c.

JUST received by the latest arrivals, a fresh supply of
Blue, grey, drab & Lavender colored Cassimeres,
Do do do do Sattinetts,
Levantine and Sarsnet Silks,
Gros de Swiss, Gros de Rivas, do and black Gros de Naps,
India Satins and Italian Lustrings,
French Crapes and Black Sinchews,
Superior blue and black Silk Velvet Vesting,
Do black Satin and Silk do,
Fine and common Bombazines,
Superior Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Do Bombazine and Velvet Stocks,
Do black and scarlet Merino 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 10-4
Scarfs, Shawls and Hd'kfs, price $2 to $20,
Real Shell Tuck and Side Combs, ass'td sizes,
150 Tuscan and Leghorn Hats, very low price,
Goat Hair Camlet. Band Boxes,
Best Italian sewing and patent Thread.

Also, on hand,

Gentlemen's drab and steel mixt Over Coats and Camlet Cloaks, of fashionable make and good quality,
Ladies' Merino do do.
E. B. DRAKE.
Market Square
Fayetteville, Nov. 17, 1834 11tf

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
5 do. Blown do,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.
Just received and for sale by
JOHN MUNN.
Hay Street.
Nov. 17, 1834. 11tf

NEW STORE
AND CHEAP GOODS.

WINSHIP S. POE,
Person street, nearly opposite the new Cape Fear Bank,
Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has just received and is now opening, a new and splendid assortment of

Dry Goods,

As it would occupy every portion of the newspaper sheet to enumerate the different articles of which his assortment is composed, he will be content to enumerate a few, and invite the citizen, the farmer, mechanic and stranger, to call and they may see (for seeing is the naked truth) an assortment as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest;—among which are the following:

Broadcloths and Sattinetts,
Red and white Flannel,
Bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Apron Checks,
3-4 and 6-4 English and French Merino,
Circassians, Goats Hair Camlet,
Black Bombazines and Bombazetts,
Valencia Vestings, fine and common,
Dark and fancy colored French, English and American Calicoes,
Colored Cambrics,
Cross barred, Jaconet, Figured, Swiss, Plain and Book Muslins,
Irish Linens, fine and super,
Colored and purple Gros de Naps,
Gros de Swiss,
BB Marcelina. BB Poult de Soil,
Italian Lustrings,
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Super black and colored Florence Silks,
Black Satin, Silk and Cotton Velvet,
Black, pink and white Crapes,
Children's Chale Handkerchiefs,
Crape, H'rnan, Cassimere & Paris fancy do,
Merino Shawls and Scarfs,
Thibbett and Prussian do,
Black Silk Cravats,
Silk Hose and assorted silk Braids,
Stocks, Collars and Bosoms,
Elastic Suspenders, colored Satin and Gauze Ribbons, new style, wide and narrow,
Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs,
3-4 and 6-4 Bobinet,
Bobinet and Grecian Quilting,
Cotton and thread Edgings,
Cotton Laces, long lawn,
Linen Cambric, Gloves, Hosiery, Cloaks, &c.

Together with a general assortment of

Hats and Caps,
BOOTS and SHOES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
READY MADE CLOTHING,

of all descriptions. Also, a large assortment of
Crockery, China and Glass Ware.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN, call and you can be shown almost any imaginable article in our line, of every variety of color, style, pattern, quality, price and material, whether for comfort, convenience or ornament.
November 17, 1834. 11tf

State of North Carolina.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1834.
Rebecca Ann Smith } Petition for Divorce.
vs.
Richard Smith. }

ON motion, ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for three months, for the defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.
A true copy from the Minutes.
12- ABSALOM POWELL, C. S. C.

Taken up,

AND Committed to the Jail of Cumberland County on the 12th instant, a negro boy about 15 years of age named Lewis, who says he belongs to the wife of Maurice Waddill of Moore County, said boy was heretofore apprehended and committed as a runaway to this Jail where he remained about 12 months, and from which he broke custody, and has continued since a runaway. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him out of custody, or he will be sold according to Law.
FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailor.*
December 13, 1834. 15-tf.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.
Fayetteville N. Carolina.
TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elevated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.
MICHAEL McGARY.
October 14. 1834. 6tf.

JACKSON HOTEL,
LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.
THOS. H MASSEY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12tf.

Cheese.

25 casks CHEESE,
50 boxes do,
Just received and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

To my old friend Mr. Dwight,
of the New York Daily Advertiser.
WASHINGTON, DEC. 6, 1834.

I suppose you have read the message long afore this, and begin to think the time aint far off when we shall all on us be called on to give the Frenchman a stirrin up for not paying us that just debt they owe us.

I wish I could write French as well as I can American, for then I'd sit down and give Louis Phillip my notions about this business, for I am plaguily affraid he and his folks don't know as much about the natur of this country as they ought to know.—If they or any other nation think that because we differ in opinion here among ourselves on home matters, we are goin to carry our differences into foreign matters, they are amazingly mistaken.

War aint kalkilated to bring much profit to any nation, especially to our nation as things now stand, but it will never do to look to profit or loss account in a business of this natur.

The Frenchmen owe us five millions of dollars, and they must pay it, or we must try and get it out on'em if it costs five times that sum. The mode of doing this is for Congress to say. If Congress says "*wait a spell*," I for one of the people say, *agreed*. If Congress says, take French property enuf to pay the debt," I say *agreed;* and then if the Frenchmen do any thing in turn that looks like war, and Congress says, "*go at 'em now boys.*" I for one says, "I am ready,"—and if any man think he can do more good at the head of a Brigade of Militia than I can, he is welcome to my sword and cock'd hat, and I'll take his place in the ranks, I don't want a better place to do my duty to my country than that.

I think it is the duty now of every man on this point to drop all politics. Every man to be sure has a right to give his opinion in Congress, or out of Congress, as to the *best* mode of settlin this business; but when once that Congress has ordered what is to be done, then my notion is for all parties to shake hands and stand by the Government, and if it comes at last to the point—AND WAR *is* THE *word*, then off coat and go at it, and have no disputing among ourselves till we have thrash'd the enemy.

If Congress should agree with the General, that the best course, in case Frenchmen don't pay us, is to take French property on the ocean, I suppose the Frenchmen who lose their property, will think it mighty hard in us: well if they do, they will understand exactly how our merchants felt some twenty years ago, when their property was taken from them—it aint a good tasted dish any way.

Howsomever, I have a notion, that the best way arter all to bring the Frenchmen to their senses, is to stop all trade with 'em, till they settle all old accounts. This is a peaceable mode—they'll soon find out we can give up their ribbons and ruffles a little better than they can give up our Cotton and Tobacco—'tis amazin to see how much good solid articles go from this country to France, and paid for in fashions and trash, that aint worth, when you raly look close into 'em, the expense of bringing out.

Some will say that our Cotton and Tobacco will go to France thro' other countrys—well, let'em go so. The French can't do without 'em, and will have to pay so much the more for 'em. And then agin some will say that French silks, and ribbons, and gew-gaws will come to us thro' other countries, and if needs be will be call'd "English" or "Italian," or "Swiss," or "Spanish"—but there is a rod in pickle for all that—if I and the General ony come out with a proclamation to our women and galls and ask 'em to drop all use of French goods, the jig will be up with Frenchmen at once—they may deceive our Consuls and Collectors, but they can't deceive our Galls, for they can tell a French hat and French ribbons and French flummery as far as you throw a club.

If any one thinks our galls aint got patriotism enuf in 'em for this, when they come to understand the natur of the business, they will be as much mistaken as Commodore Hardy was last war off Stonington. Some one went off and told Hardy the yankees had but two guns, but had no flannel to make cartridges, and that was true enuf: so he brought in his ships and guns and begun to blaze away, but as soon as our galls come to hear on't, they turned to and afore 12 o'clock there warnt a flannel petticoat left in all Stonington. Commodore Hardy got the hull on 'em about his ears in cartridges about the quickest I tell you. "And arter that, when any one would tell him sich and sich a place had no flannel to make cartridges with he'd scratch his head and say, but I'm afraid they have got galls and flannel petticoats, and that's about the same."

I don't mean to say nothing about home politics till this French business is settled My punk is getting up a leetle about it—and I don't know but I shall brush up what little I once knowed of that lingo, and tell the "parly voos" in their Congress "up chamber" a thing or two perhaps they may have forgotten about this country,

Your old Friend,
J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy, containing little of importance save the ordinary annual statistics, we will for the present content ourselves with a brief account of its contents. The Navy consists of:

Now building, six ships of the line and 7 frigates.

In ordinary, 5 ships of the line, 2 frigates and 6 sloops of war.

In commission, one ship of the line, four frigates, eight sloops of war and six schooners.

Total, twelve ships of the line, thirteen frigates, fourteen sloops of war, and 6 schooners.

To complete those building, and repair those out of order $2,889,640 will be required.

In addition to these, it appears that we *may commence the building* of five ships of the line, eleven frigates, seven sloops of war and two schooners!

Our vessels in commission during the past year have been employed, as heretofore, in protecting our commerce in the Mediterranean, in the West Indies, on the coast of Brazil, and in the Pacific Ocean.

Our naval force, consists of commissioned and warrant officers, petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, amounts to 6,072; and our marine corps, under its new organization, will consist of commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, to the number of 1,283; making a total of 7,355.

The report informs us that the Dry Docks at Boston and Norfolk are fully successful, and recommends one at New York. It also recommends the construction of several steam batteries for experiments; the increase of the salaries of commanders on foreign stations; and the removal of the marine barracks out of the Navy Yards. It gives a statement of the Navy pension fund, its disbursements and the number of pensioners; it informs us that the surveys of the coast have been delayed by the transfer of that duty to the navy department, and asks an appropriation of $30,000 for its prosecution; it states that the experiments on the safety of steam engines, directed by Congress have not been made, and mentions that the scite of the Naval Asylum in this county has been ceded to the General Government by this commonwealth.—*Phil. Gazette.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Messrs Editors: The enclosed letter was written by a gentleman in North Carolina to a friend, in reply to certain questions on the right to instruct our Senators in Congress by the State Legislature. The person to whom it was addressed has thought that some of the views were so striking that they ought not to be wholly confined to the person for whose benefit they were written, and has therefore requested me to send it to you for publication. If you approve of the writer's views, you will, by laying them before the public, much oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

28TH NOVEMBER, 1834.

To A. J. D——, Esq.

You have asked my opinion, dear Sir, upon the present state of things, and it shall be given as frankly as it has been required. Unwarped by party feeling, unawed by power, and, like yourself, dwelling in privacy and obscurity, asking nothing, nor expecting any thing, from the people, or the Government, I view the passing scene as a looker on in a Theatre. These are the best guaranties for impartiality and the free exercise of the mind.

Yes, I *do* fear, from the temper of our Legislature, that resolutions may be passed, instructing our Senators in the course they are hereafter to pursue. What effect such resolutions may have upon the minds of the gentlemen, or how far govern their conduct, I presume not even to conjecture; for, like yourself, I have little acquaintance with them.

You ask, Has the Assembly the *right* to instruct a Senator in Congress? I answer decidedly, no. The rights and powers of a North Carolina General Assembly are Legislative and Elective. There they *stop;* they have no others. But the Journals, the Statute Book! I am well aware of all this. I know that the first contain many fervid declarations, in the form of Resolutions, &c. &c., and the latter many grave enactments, stretching far within the circle of other powers. But what then?—These are *assumptions*, not *rights;* and had the instances been multiplied a hundred fold, they would only prove the truth of a maxim taken from the great book of Nature, "that every body, whether single or congregate, has a constant yearning, an unceasing stretching forward towards the accumulation of more power." Had it not been for this well-known propensity, there had been fewer eulogies pronounced on that part of the Constitution which creates a separate sphere for each department of the Government, and bids them there abide.

Believe me, there can be nothing more dangerous in the Government of a country than the acting of its functionaries upon *implied* powers; and where this is brought to bear upon its *Constitution*, always ends in ruin. Ingenious men are never wanting in plausibility, and if you once grant them this privilege of *implication*, the Constitution, that sacred charter of rights, instead of being the stern, dauntless, inflexible champion of freedom, will shrink into the supple cringing instrument of every ambitious aspirant in his turn.

My maxim would be, never to depart from its obvious palpable meaning. By this you will understand the interpretation which men of plain sound sense give it. But constitutions are written by men; and the best of them are not always happy in expressing themselves. There may be an honest doubt. True, and the remedy is plain. Let the competent authority remove the doubt, as soon as it is certain that there is one. This is the plain, easy, honest, straight-forward way.

As to the *doubt*, which has so often been expressed by public or party men, relative to what is involved in your question, I never thought it an honest one. How can I believe so, when, after examining the subject for my own information, I cannot even perceive a pretext for it?

Turning particularly to our own State. Whence do the General Assembly derive the authority to *instruct* a Senator of the United States? It must be from the general compact—the great covenant between the States—called "the Constitution of the United States," or no where. For it is plain, that the States individually could give no such power to their Legislatures, even though the power were asserted in every State Constitution, without abrogating one of the most important features and purposes of the great bond of Union. Now, let us look that instrument over, sentence by sentence; and there not only is no such power granted the Legislatures of the States, when the parties concerned were mutually conceding and reserving rights; but there is nothing that resembles it. Indeed, there could not be, without involving a palpable contradiction, and a sort of *felo de se* of one of the wisest and most effective principles of mutual safety and protection, contained in the instrument itself, as I have before observed.

Why are the Senators in Congress chosen for six years? The object is no secret. Every body knows it; and none but those whose hearts are further from their tongues, than from Washington to Japan, ever denied its expediency.

Look into history. Sit down and commune with yourself. Ask this question. What has been the bane of Republics? The struggle for power among ambitious men. What does this lead to? Faction, deadly party feuds, and revolution. True; and now the reason for the constitutional provision we have been speaking of, will make its appearance.

Men who act upon *principle* are honest, and will remain fixed and firm. These cannot aberrate, for they are guided by virtuous motives, and their understandings But those who act on party feelings, (an immense majority,) act from the passions, and these we all know are ephemeral. A People, like a single individual, when acting on the impulse of the passions, always act wrong; and, like him, must pay the bitter penalty of error. As the staid friend is needed by the individual in the stormy hour of excited feeling, so is he by a People; and such a friend is provided for them by the Constitution, in the long term of Senatorial service.—Shorten this term, and you throw him into the vortex—the whirlwind of party and passion. There is no safety, no shield for us, from the fangs of the unprincipled intriguer. Let us not attempt to hide the truth from ourselves: man is a selfish being. That which we value we are unwilling to risk.

The best recipe ever yet discovered for virtue, is to keep us out of the temptation to be vicious. The Senator secure in his seat, turns a deaf ear to the howl of party, however loud, and calmly does his duty; when under reversed circumstances, he would look to his *tottering* chair, and act otherwise. In any event, there is this eminent advantage in a long term of service; consistency, and regular systematic action; there is time, precious time allowed him to listen, look about, and discriminate between the roar of a party, and the true voice of the nation.

The great mass of the People have neither time, inclination, nor the necessary information for constitutional studies, and must therefore take their construction from that portion of their brethren who have It is well for us, that this latter class combines every grade of intellect, character, and information. I should listen most attentively to those who stood about midway in the class of interpreters, for, as in civilization, so is it in the process of human intellect. In bestowing a smile on the former, when it has risen to fastidiousness, we reserve a wild stare for the latter, when shooting its meteor beam to the far away horizon's skirt, in search of what is lying at its feet. The distinguished gentleman who furnished a topic of conversation for us some days ago, is a striking illustration of this—a mighty mind, with the highest attainments; and, like a lens, concentrating every power in constitutional study. Now, what is the result? Why, this: he that can follow the hair-stroke of genius, so fine drawn as scarcely to be discernible even when *he* holds the lamp, and points you through his favorite path, is delighted, his admiration is unbounded, he feels his own nature elevated, and is disposed to yield unconditionally; but when reflection comes, the scene shifts at once; he sees that however sublime the genius, and bright the mental vision of Mr. ——, yet if the Constitutions of the States and of the U. States be such complicated pieces of mechanism—if all those wheels and springs, some of them not equalling a split hair, and other *queer things* which he saw, or thought he saw, when the honorable gentleman kindly held up the lamp to him, be really and soothly there—why, then, this must be the result: That the first clumsy hand that touched it, would send one part running one way, and another another. In a word, that it was d eply to be lamented, either that our fathers gave us such constitutions, or, that having given them, it had not pleased God to make every man in the nation, and that ever was to be in it, such men as Mr. ——, and then perhaps it might be practically useful. But, with such material as the nation is, and ever must be composed of, destruction was inevitable.

Returning to "the right of instruction," permit me to remark, that as we poor human beings are not too fond of that labor of the *mind*, at least, which sits quietly down before a subject until it is fully understood, it may be possible, that not a few of those who adhere to the doctrine of "*the right of instruction*," have failed to discriminate between the right of the *people* of North Carolina to instruct their Representatives in the *General Assembly*, and the right of the General Assembly to instruct a member of the *Senate of the United States*.

As to the right of the people of North Carolina to instruct their Representatives in the General Assembly, I consider it beyond all doubt, and for this plain reason. It is a part of the State Constitution; a power which the people of this State have *expressly* stipulated for in *their domestic government*, and had a clear right to do so, because it *concerned none other than themselves*. If you turn to the 18th section of the Declaration of Rights, you will there find, "That the people have a right to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to instruct their Representatives, and apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances." There is no room for dispute after this quotation. While your eye is on "*Magna Charta*," it will not escape your observation, that there is no distinction to be taken when the word *Representative* is used, between a member of the Senate, and a member of the House of Commons, in the Legislature of North Carolina; for the term is used synonymously. Hence it is said in our State Constitution, that the counties composing the State shall be entitled to be *represented* by one Senator, and two members of the House of Commons, each, &c. &c. Annually elected, their *tenure* is precisely the same; and except that they sit in different rooms, and, a perhaps silly difference, or (speaking more reverently) an unnecessary difference, as to the quantum of real

estate to be owned, they are precisely similarly situated.

Now, were we to apply Rand's solar microscope, (which I believe they say magnifies a million of times,) an *honest* eye, though it can see a flea swelled up to a masterdon, would still fail in all this, to perceive the right of the *State Legislature* to *instruct* a *member of the Senate of the U. States.*

The characteristic differences between the Constitution of North Carolina and that of the United States, are well worth observation. The very first words of North Carolina are, that *all political* power is *vested in*, and derived from, the people. (See "Dec. of Rights," art. 1st.) And this attitude is fully sustained throughout; for the first section of the Constitution declares the Legislature dependent on the people, the second makes the Senators *Representatives*, and the third, equally express, makes the House of Commons so.

Now, when the people have thus emphatically retained *all political power* in their own hands, by what authority does the *Legislature* undertake to exercise it? *Their duties* have been assigned them in express terms. The Legislative, the Judicial, and Executive departments of the Government, have all been carefully and wisely separated, one from the other, and duties assigned, and powers equal to the discharge of those duties given them, *and no more.* The people have positively, expressly declared, *that all political power belongs to them.* It should seem, then, plain enough, that unless it can be shewn, that, since the ratification of the State Constitution by the people, they have convened, and, by an instrument as solemn and authentic as the Constitution itself, have *surrendered* their political power, and *vested it in the General Assembly*, the General Assembly could not, by possibility, have any right to exercise it; and consequently, could not instruct either a Senator in Congress as to his political course, or any body else.

"But the *people* of North Carolina, having held political power with deadly grasp, *they*, surely have the right to instruct their *own Senators?*" What Senators? I mean her Senators in the Congress of the United States. This is my reply. How came North Carolina to have Senators in the Congress of the United States? Was it not because she became a member of the Confederation? What is a Confederation? It is a league between individual and individual, or State and State, on certain conditions, agreed upon between. Whatever, therefore, *may have been*, the natural or acquired rights or powers of those individuals, or those States, *before* they entered into the Confederation or league with each other, we must look for their *present* rights or powers, as they have been settled and agreed upon in their mutual engagements with each other. For there could never be such a thing as banding together, either by individuals or nations, but through the reciprocal yielding of existing rights or powers, and the acknowledgment or acquisition of others, on mutual guaranty.

This will cause us to look into the Constitution of the United States; the great covenant and articles of agreement between the States.

This is an instrument of a very different character from the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

It commences with a preamble stating, that the *People of the U. States*, for the purpose of establishing *perfect union*, justice, domestic tranquility, common defence, general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty, ordain and establish this Constitution, &c. &c. After this preamble, the articles of agreement, or, as we call it, the Constitution, follows. As you are possessed of this instrument, in common with almost every body else, I need not re-write it. But the eye of a Lynx, examining it letter by letter, would not discover a right reserved to the People of the *separate States*, far less their *Legislatures*, to give instructions of any sort, to the members of either House of Congress. Members of Congress are members of the *National Legislature under the common compact;* and though each State has a certain number, and each Electoral district in a State chooses a member, yet the State has its number, and the district chooses its member for the purposes mentioned in the preamble of the Constitution of the U. States; and when elected, they belong to *general*, not *particular* purposes. They are members of the Union, "to consult for the common good." And whatever others may think, I consider a member of Congress from Missouri or Maine, as constitutionally representing me as any member from North Carolina.

Whoever shall carefully examine the Constitution of the U. States, will be sure to find one thing; it is this: That the trammels of *sectional representation* have been *studiously avoided*. The term in fact is *never used*, except to distinguish one House from the other, and the members of one House from the members of the other. Hence we see, "House of Representatives," and "Representatives," as in contradistinction from Senate, and Senators. In any other sense, and for any other purpose, the term is never used; *it wholly disappears.*

How could the purposes of the General Confederation be fairly and satisfactorily met, if *one* of the contracting parties had the right to apply any portion of the common stock exclusively to his own particular benefit? Once adopt this principle, and you make the members of Congress, of either House, the miserable instruments of all the petty intrigues and jealousies, purposely raised by juggling aspirants at home, for their own private benefit; instead of the dignified, faithful, sage, and useful counsellors, assembled together in the true spirit and intention of the Constitution, to preserve that "perfect union" and "general good," which was the cause and purpose of a Congress of the U. States. How can *union* and *general good* exist, when every body is struggling for himself, regardless of all besides?

It was for this cogent reason, that the use of the word "Representative," has been so carefully avoided in the Constitution of the U. States, except as a term of contradistinction. Indeed it could not with any sort of propriety have been used in any other way, for, in establishing the three grand departments of the Government, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive, and assigning them their duties and powers, there is not a crumb left. Every atom of power, particularly *political power*, in the management and direction of the General Government, is completely absorbed.

The people of the individual States may instruct their own domestic Legislators as they please; they may even dispense with them altogether if they see fit. But when they turn their eyes to the *Government of the U. States*, they must hold in mind that they are *members, not masters*, and therefore cannot wield that formidable weapon of absolute power, "Instruction." If dissatisfied with a member of either House of Congress, the power that *put him in can put him out*, and substitute another at the next election. This is the only remedy, and is abundantly efficient.

Why was the General Government established? The answer is ready. Split into thirteen parts, ample material for a great nation, we stood powerless, worse than powerless. For, now that the common enemy was subdued, we had only to turn our eyes inward upon ourselves. A prey to intrigues *abroad;* to jealousies, quarrels, faction, the grasping hand of ambition, and all the bad passions of men *at home;*—with the example of the Grecian States before us as a warning, all felt there was something wanting: something that would unite, and, uniting, *protect* us. It was at this moment, that wisdom and virtue combined in one mighty, one happy effort; and the General Government, like Minerva from the brain of Jupiter, sprung gloriously forth, and stretched the Ægis over a troubled, a divided land.

Once allow the right of instruction, and all is lost.—The Senators, the life-guard of the Union, will be prostrated in the dust, will become the slaves, the minions of the wretched intrigues of the States. Were I a Senator, I should believe that I had betrayed my country, my especial, sacred trust, and was both perjured and a coward, if I yielded to instructions, or looked to any guides in the discharge of my duty, but the Constitution of the United States, and my conscience. Those who would be making new discoveries, and refining upon the Federal Constitution, would do well to remember the tale of the sculptor, who being possessed of an exquisite piece of statuary, where every swell of a muscle and course of a vein or sinew was beautifully developed, still would polish and polish, and rub and rub, till the whole work wore down into a heap of dust at his feet.

When the General Assembly of North Carolina assumes the province of instructing Senators in Congress, their only claim to exercise that power is, that they represent the people, and speak their voice. Now how is that voice to be ascertained? By a vote of the Legislature on joint ballot? No such thing; for, under our Constitution, we are represented in the State Legislature by *counties*, and it is the *people*, you will observe, not *counties*, that are to speak, for that representation by counties, you know, has been complained of almost from the beginning, and a representation of *numbers* demanded. Suppose, then, by way of illustration, that upon a motion to instruct there should be, on joint ballot, 105 ayes and 87 nays. Does this decide the point? By no means; for you must look to the census, and see how many persons are represented by the ayes, and how many by the nays. And what if the 87 negative votes should represent a greater number of *the people*, ay, by perhaps 10,000 than the 105 ayes! Which side speaks the voice of the people? Surely not those who represent the smallest number!!

Again. If our Members of Assembly claim the right to instruct our Senators in Congress, because they form the constitutional electoral college for the selection of Senators, what would these same members of assembly say, if the Electors of President and Vice-President, who, past all question, form the Electoral College for the choice of President and Vice-President of the United States, should claim the right to direct the President in his political course? !!! They have the same right, for it is founded on exactly the same principle. But why multiply reasons? Enough have been offered already; and, were they "as plenty as blackberries," you know, Sir, Hudibras says—

He that's convinced against his will,
Is of the same opinion still.

No man can feel more painfully than myself the miserable situation to which we are reduced; and would to God that the Nullifiers (or any body else) could make good their promise, of saving the Constitution in the hour of peril. That hour of peril has arrived, and the shadow has fallen in thick darkness upon us. Poor Nullifiers! Grave as the subject is, I can scarcely repress a smile, when I think of the situation into which they have brought themselves. How completely their own weapons have been turned against them! Little did they think, when they promulgated the doctrine that one State had the right to nullify the acts of twenty-three other States, in Congress assembled, that they were furnishing the hands of their enemies with scourges for their own backs—with a precedent, fraught with the most ruinous consequences to the whole nation. The President, though not sharp-witted himself, has those at his elbow who are eminently so. They saw the whole field at a glance; and while they caused the old man ostensibly to oppose Nullification, they made him seize the *principle* for their use, and apply it to the destruction of all power but their own. What has escaped? The rights of the domestic circle, the decencies of life, the law of contracts, the currency of the country, the Supreme Court, the Senate—all, all, were nullified; all overthrown, and tumbled together in one promiscuous heap of rubbish, under that ill got up, that unlucky, fatal term. Never has there been such a slashing, right and left, since Don Quixotte, shirtless, in the dead of night, fell, sword in hand, on the innkeeper's wine skins.

Adieu, and believe me, &c.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, December 18.

Mr. Caldwell, from the select Committee, to whom a resolution on the subject was referred, reported a bill to regulate the times of holding the Superior Courts in the 4th and 6th Judicial Districts, which had its first reading.

Mr. Howell submitted a resolution in favor of Archibald S. Brown. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate entered upon the orders of the day and resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday. Mr Branch resumed his speech and occupied the floor the whole sitting without terminating his remarks.

Friday, Dec 19.

The bill from the House of Commons, for the better regulation of the town of Lawrenceville, was read the third time and ordered to be *enrolled*.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the Political Resolutions from the other House, the question still pending on the motion of Mr Martin to strike out the original Resolutions and insert his substitute. Mr Sawyer submitted a resolution that the whole subject be laid on the table, on the ground that it is entirely extra legislative, and beyond the legitimate action of the Senate. The Resolution was rejected—35 to 27. Mr. Branch then resumed his remarks, and spoke for about two hours. Mr. Carson then took the floor, after offering the privilege of replying to the friends of the Resolution, and spoke until an adjournment took place, without terminating what he had to say.

Saturday, Dec. 20.

The following engrossed Resolutions from the House of Commons passed their three several readings, and were ordered to be *enrolled*, viz: Relating to a Map of the Cherokee Lands; directing the Adjutant General to collect the public arms.

The Senate then entered on the orders of the day, and resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, the question still depending on the motion of Mr Martin. Mr. Carson resumed his remarks and continued speaking for about two hours, when the Speaker of the Senate being taken suddenly ill, the Senate adjourned in confusion; so Mr Carson is still entitled to the floor.

Monday, Dec. 22.

Mr. Kendall presented the petition of sundry citizens of Montgomery County, praying to be annexed to Moore County; referred.

Mr. Lockhart presented the following resolution:

Whereas it appears from the report of the Treasurer of the Literary Fund, that the amount thereof is inadequate to the purpose of a system of general education; and whereas the State of North Carolina is destitute of native civil and military Engineers: Therefore, *Resolved*, That the committee on education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a part of the literary fund to the purpose of establishing a professorship of civil and military engineering in the University of North Carolina, for the purpose of instructing native youths in those branches of education, so that the practical services of the professor or professors and students shall be devoted to making such surveys as the legislature may from time to time order and direct, with a view to the internal improvement of the State, &c.; which was adopted.

Tuesday, Dec. 23.

Mr. Kerr, from the military committee, to whom was referred the resolution as to the expediency of abolishing the present militia system, reported that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject; report concurred in by the House.

Mr. Hawkins, from the joint select committee on the Public Buildings, made a detailed report, accompanied by a bill to make an appropriation for completing the Capitol in the city of Raleigh; which was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. McQueen presented a bill to improve the navigation of Cape River above Fayetteville.

On motion of Mr. Baker, a resolution was adopted to this effect: Whereas it is well known that the owners of large tracts of land in the western section of this State, by concealing the extent of their claims, and misrepresenting its value to the viewers of taxable property, have withdrawn from the Public Treasury large sums of money justly due for taxes: *Resolved*, That the committee on the judiciary, in conjunction with the Attorney General, be instructed to inquire whether such lands cannot now be subjected to the payment of the taxes thus withheld.

On motion of Mr. Dobson, a message was sent to the House of Commons, proposing to ballot for Councillors of State, and stating that Peter H. Dilliard of Rockingham, Henry Skinner of Perquimons, Peter Clingman of Surry, Daniel Turner of Warren, Wm. S. Ashe of New Hanover, Allen Rogers, Sr. of Wake, Louis D. Henry of Cumberland, George Williamson of Caswell, Geo. W. Jeffreys of Person, Alfred Jones of Wake, Isham Matthews of Halifax, Jonathan Haralson of Chatham, and Jas. Iredell of Wake, are in nomination.

The bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society, was finally passed, and ordered to be *enrolled*.

The Senate again discussed the resolutions instructing Mr. Mangum. Mr. Sawyer spoke at length against them; and Mr. McQueen followed on the same side, until about 4 o'clock. A great anxiety was felt by a majority of the Senate to take the question, and several motions to adjourn were negatived; but the opponents of the resolutions appealing to the majority to give them an opportunity to speak still further on the subject, the Senate finally adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 18.

The following engrossed bills were ordered to be *enrolled*, viz: To give exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts for the Counties of Anson and Montgomery, in all cases where the intervention of a Jury shall or may be necessary—Requiring the Register of Guilford County to keep his office at the Court House in said County, and for the better administration of justice in the County of Onslow.

Friday, Dec. 19.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Seawell, supplemental to the act to incorporate the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Peedee Rail Road Company. By Mr. Monk, to appoint Commissioners for the town of Clinton, and for other purposes. These bills were read the first time and passed.

Mr. Guinn, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported against restoring to credit Kader Bryant and Abner Dunnigan. Concurred in.

Mr. Dudley, from the Committee on Finance, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill to provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the State in the Capital Stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina; which was read the first time, passed, and ordered to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the House a petition of John Brown, agent and attorney in fact of the divisees of William Cathcart, praying to have a grant issued for 170,520 acres of land in Buncombe County, or that the purchase money, with interest thereon, be refunded; which was referred to a select Committee, consisting of Messrs Battle, Haywood, R. H. Alexander, Potts and Whitfield.

Mr. Jordan presented the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company be, and they are hereby directed to report the amount of Capital Stock of said Company subscribed and paid for; and what disposition has been made of the same; whether any part remains unexpended, and what amount; whether they have any available funds, and to what amount, and in what said funds consist; whether any locks, dams or sluices have been erected on the Cape Fear river, between Fayetteville and Wilmington; if any, how many, and at what points on said river, and the cost of the same; whether any improvement has been effected in the navigation of the Cape Fear river; and if any, to what extent; whether they have any boats or engines in operation on the Cape Fear river, for deepening the channels of the same, and removal of obstructions; and if so, under whose superintendence and direction at this present time; whether any tolls have been collected, to what amount, and when they commenced collecting the same; whether any of the tolls so collected have been expended on the Cape Fear river, in improving the same, and to what amount; and whether any of the tolls so collected have been appropriated to the payment of dividends, and to what amount.

This resolution was read, and, on motion of Mr. Marsteller, referred to a select Committee of four; which consists of Messrs. Marsteller, Jordan, Haywood and Lyons.

The House went into Committee of the whole, Mr Marsteller in the Chair, on the engrossed bill prohibiting Lotteries; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the Chair, and the Chairman reported said bill to the House with sundry amendments, which were concurred in, and the bill read, as amended, the 3d time and passed, yeas 91, nays 4.

Saturday, Dec. 20.

A message from the Governor, communicating the annual Report of the Treasurer of the University, and informing the Legislature that four vacancies exist in the Board of Trustees.

Mr Marsteller, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill altering the number of Company Musters from two to four per annum—Read the first time. Mr. M. also reported a resolution directing the distribution of Military tactics in the Executive Office, which was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Matthews presented a resolution for an adjournment of the two Houses, *sine die*, on the 27th instant. Mr. Haywood moved that said resolution lie on the table, which was negatived 55 to 41.—Discussion then ensued, which resulted in the resolution being laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Matthews,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the laws of the State, as to substitute some other punishment in lieu of whipping white persons: And that said Committee also inquire into the expediency of establishing a Penitentiary in this State.

Monday, Dec. 22.

Ralph Gorrell, the member elect from Guilford County, in place of Wm. Adams, deceased, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Clark presented a bill to establish the Merchants' and Farmer's Bank in the town of Washington.

The resolution relating to the sale of the Cherokee lands, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Outlaw, from the committee of Privileges and Elections, again reported in relation to the contested seat of James Seawell from Fayetteville, accompanied by a resolution that Mr. Seawell *was* entitled to his seat. Mr. Jordan moved to strike out all the resolution, and substitute others, affirming that every member representing a Town in the House of Commons, should possess the same land qualification as is required from a member representing a County; that Mr. Seawell does not possess this qualification; that the depositions in a contested election, concerning the qualification of voters, &c., ought not to be rejected on account of their having been taken on the first day of the session of the Legislature; that at the last election in Fayetteville, Thos. L. Hybart received a majority of the legal votes; that James Seawell is *not* entitled to a seat in this House; that Thos. L. Hybart *is* elected and entitled to take his seat in this House. It was, on motion of Mr. Haywood, resolved, that depositions in relation to a contested election, cannot be taken after the session of legislature commences without leave of the House. A resolution offered by Mr. Graham was adopted, affirming that the possession of a mortgage not foreclosed, is a *sufficient* land qualification for a member from a town. On motion of Mr. Battle, the first resolution of Mr. Jordan's amendment was stricken out. Mr. Mitchell moved that the resolution and amendments be laid on the table; rejected, 112 to 15. The question was then put, on striking out the resolution of the committee, and substitute those of Mr. Jordan, and decided in the negative; the question was then taken on the adoption of the committee's resolution, (in favor of Mr. Seawell's retaining his seat) and decided in the affirmative, 79 to 42.

Tuesday, Dec. 23.

The engrossed bill prohibiting Lotteries, has become a law.

Mr. McNeill presented a bill to provide for the final settlement of Executors and Administrators; referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Guinn presented a resolution, which was adopted, for the finance committee to inquire into the expediency of permitting occupants of Cherokee lands to purchase at the sale price without a public sale, under the resolution passed by this House at the present session, authorizing the Governor to direct a sale of said lands; and also into the propriety of appointing an Agent to be at the sale of said lands, to receive the bonds given by the purchasers from the commissioner, and to retain them in that county for payment.

Mr. Monk presented a resolution directing the Secretary of State to purchase certain copies of MacRae's Map.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Instructions to Senator Mangum.—We have had it in our power to hear but a small portion of the highly interesting and able debate, to which the Resolutions on this subject have given rise, in both Houses of the General Assembly. In the Senate, it continues with constantly increasing interest, and it is not yet possible to foresee when and where it will terminate.

We regret that we were not present at the opening of the discussion in the latter body, for we lost, as we are informed, some fine Speeches. Gov. Branch and Mr. Carson, are the only gentlemen whom we have had the good fortune to hear, and the only regret we felt at the close of the four hour's Speech of the latter, on Saturday, was, that it could not be heard and understood by every free citizen in the State. For aught we know, the arguments of both gentlemen, and the FACTS related by both, may produce no immediate effect upon the body to whom they were addressed. The ligaments of party may be too tightly drawn, to permit the escape even of the *conscience-stricken*—the ears of the partizan may be too closely stopped by prejudice, to let in the light of truth upon the understanding—but most assuredly, some of the seed which has been sown, will in due season, produce an hundred fold.

It will be recollected that these two gentlemen were the early and decided champions of Gen. Jackson, in North Carolina.—The former served with him during the entire period, that the President was a member of the Senate, is connected with him by affinity, was a favorite member of his Cabinet, and, until within a short time previous to its dissolution, possessed as large a share of his confidence as any man living. Of Mr. *Carson*, it will disparage the claims of no one who would cherish such distinction as honor, to say, that he contributed more to put down Mr. Adams and to elevate Gen. Jackson, than any one of his age, in North Carolina.

How nearly their fond anticipations have been realized, how appropriately their fidelity has been rewarded, what hopes they venture for the future, are the topics which, for three days, have commanded the attention of the Senate & a numerous body of citizens.

Gov. Branch commenced his remarks on Wednesday evening, continued them for three hours on Thursday, and closed after having occupied the floor during three hours on Friday. We regret our utter inability to do more, until these speeches are published, which we hope will be done with all convenient despatch, than to excite, without the power to gratify, public curiosity. Gov. Branch's was rather a *narrative* than an argument. He stated with minuteness, the leading events of his public career, and gave much more in detail, than they were ever before communicated to the public, the causes, the "malign influences" which produced the dissolution of Gen. Jackson's first Cabinet. Many secrets of the prison-house were revealed, and matters imperfectly known, presented in bold relief, which made the leaders of "the party" turn pale. A history, hitherto a sealed book, was unfolded, illustrated, if not adorned, with numerous likenesses, accompanied by most graphic descriptions. Gen. Jackson, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, Col. R. M. Johnson, William B. Lewis, Gen. Jesse Speight, and many others, were pourtrayed at full length. A letter from the last named person, written shortly after Gov. Branch retired from the Cabinet, was read with great effect, and the commentary upon it was received with loud and repeated plaudits. We do not feel ourselves at liberty, however, to anticipate the report of the Speech, by more particular reference to this extraordinary Communication.

In conclusion, of Mr. Carson's Speech, we must say, that though somewhat discursive in its character, it occasionally afforded specimens of eloquence in its richest dress, and was throughout replete with poignant repartee, felicitous allusions, sparkling wit, cogent argument and withering invective.

An edition of Gov. Swain's Inaugural Address has been printed at this Office, in Pamphlet form, and any number can be supplied, at $2 per 100 copies, if application be made to-day or to-morrow.—*Ral. Reg.*

Free Schools.—One of the most important bills before the Legislature, was submitted in the Senate, on Saturday, by Mr. McQueen, of Chatham. Its object is to provide a fund for the establishment of FREE Schools, in this State. The details are numerous, and shall be more particulary noticed next week. In the mean time, we take occasion to express our gratification that such a measure has been introduced, and under such auspices. By occupying themselves with such subjects, and furnishing such fruits, the Legislators of the State conform to their true character and functions.

New Bank—A bill has passed the House of Commons, 58 to 64, to establish the Merchants' Bank of Newbern. Its success in the Senate is anticipated with some confidence.

Revenue.—An important bill has been reported in the House of Commons, in relation to the valuation of Property in this State subject to taxation, and prescribing the mode in which it shall be given in by the owners thereof. It provides for the appointment in each county of an assessor or taker of the tax list, who is to receive a suitable compensation for his services and give security for the faithful discharge of his duties. The assessors are to appraise the value of the Lands, in conjunction with two freeholders, and are then to report Alphabetical lists to a Board of Valuation, created by the act, who are to examine, revise and alter and correct the assessment, and their determination is to be final in all cases. The Board is to be appointed by the County Court, to consist of not less than five nor more than seven persons, and are to receive $2 per day for their services. The bill is a long one, but these are the main provisions. *Register.*

Public Treasurer.—We stated in our last, that in as much as the Jackson party endeavored to rally their forces in the election of a Public Treasurer, the choice of Gen. Patterson was essentially a Whig triumph. The last "Standard," with the usual *modesty* of its Editor, denies that it was made a party question at all. Whether the "Register" or "Standard" is in the right, we leave to be inferred from the following extract of a letter to the Editor of the "Milton Spectator" written doubtless by a member of the Legislature, which we find in the last number of that paper:—

"Things go on rather badly of late. We yesterday elected Gen. Samuel F. Patterson, of Wilkes, Public Treasurer for the ensuing year. The State of the Poll will reach you in the papers by the same mail with this. We have shaded our victory. When we reached this place, fresh from the people, we acted on principle, and we elected Mr. Brown, Senator, by a handsome majority.—The Administration men declared that they would represent the will of their constituents, and they done so. But soon some of them who declared that they were firm, began to play Arnold, Calhoun or some other such game, and went over to the side of the enemy, and have voted with them ever since."

The writer further adds, we have elected an Administration Senator, *but an Anti-Governor, Treasurer, Comptroller, and Speaker of the House of Commons*, and asks emphatically, "what do you think of such Jackson men as these?" What the Editors of the "Spectator" and "Standard" think, is best known to themselves. We think however, that if an opportunity for reflection had been allowed these Jackson men, they would have thrown aside their party trammels, and the "Administration Senator" would have returned "fresh to the people."—*Raleigh Register.*

University of North Carolina.—In consequence of the death of Col. Wm. Polk and Dr. Wm. Martin, and the removal from the State of the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon and Gen. Thos. Love, there are four vacancies in the Board of Trustees of the University of this State, which it will devolve on the Legislature to fill at its present session. It appears from the report of Charles Manley, Esq. Treasurer to the Board, that the receipts of the corporation during the year ending 20th November 1834, were $6,956 10; balance in treasury from preceding year, $3,156 95; making an aggregate of $10,113 05. The expenditures during the same period, were $7,077 69; leaving a balance in the treasury, 20th Nov. 1834, of $3,035 36. It appears, that besides these sums there has been received by the Superintendent at Chapel Hill from students, for tuition and room rent, for the two sessions of 1834, the sum of $3,188; which sum has been disbursed by the Superintendent among the Faculty of the College. The total amount of expenditures, therefore, for account of the University during the last year, is $10,265 69; actual receipts, $10,144 10, deficit, $121 59.—*Standard.*

French Navy.—We have copied from an official French register of last year, a list of the French navy, as it was at that period. Since that, most of the vessels then building are finished, and France possesses at this moment the most formidable navy afloat in the world. It is well always to look before we leap; and as it is quite manifest, we fear, that for the sake of gratifying the President, efforts are making to render a resort to War with France popular,—see the proceedings of some of the Ward meetings of *the* party in this city last week,—we desire that the whole ground may first be surveyed.

[*Translated from the Journal de la Marine.*

FRENCH NAVY.—The Vessels which composed the fleet in the month of April 1833, were

33 Ships of the line—of which, 8 three deckers,
38 Frigates—of which, 13 of the first class,
19 Corvettes—of from 20 to 32 guns,
10 Corvettes—of 18 guns,
32 Brigs of 16, 18, and 20 guns,
3 Schooners of 12 guns,
20 *Steam Vessels!!* six guns each,

There are building, moreover, 24 ships of the line, of which three are first rates.
26 Frigates,
3 Steam vessels.

Certainly there is no hostility to FRANCE in this country. If we begin to butcher each other, we shall do it in the best possible temper: the French, I dare say, with their accustomed politeness, regretting the neces... of cutting our throats, and doing it as ... cately as possible, and we, on our part, ... Yankee ingenuity, blowing Mounseer ... with torpedoes, with fireships, and othe... ventions, to save the disagreeable du... cutting him up in detail. War, ordi... war, has much of the ludicrous about ... bloody as it is, when men murder each ... by thousands, as if Death were not ... enough; but a war for 5,000,000 dollars, ... will cost 50,000,000, is a little more ... ludicrous. Nevertheless, honor and d... ty, the world says, must be sustai... Men have been destroying each other for ... for the sake of them, thus aiding the Pl... and the Pestilence in their havoc of the ... man species; and I do not see how the ... tice can be stopped now, even if the sch... master is abroad.—*Brooks's Letters.*

From the Washington Correspondent of the P... delphia Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 183...

There was a sharp and animated de... in the Senate to-day, between Mr. Be... and Mr. Tyler, resulting from some ... reported by the Committee appointed b... Senate last Spring, for investigating ... charges against the U. S. Bank. Mr. ... ler from that Committee, submitted the ... port to-day, and when it was read, ... Benton felt very sore no doubt at the s... tion in which his inconsistent conduc... placed him. It appeared from the re... that one of the charges of corruption ... against the Bank, proceeded from the ... tension of its branches in different Sta... gainst the wishes of the people. The ... denied the charge, and declared that it ... never granted a branch until the people ... asked for it, and in support of this asse... the letter of Mr. Benton, soliciting a br... at St. Louis, was adduced. But it app... ed that there were other Bank-hating pe... ots who petitioned for one. Mr. P. P. ... bour of Va. wanted one at Fredericks... Mr. Benton assailed the Committee ... unusual fury; and thought he had been ch... ed with unworthy motives. Mr. T... showed that the Committee only state... facts which came within their knowled... the course of the investigation, and le... public to draw their own inference. ... report is long and exceedingly able. ... understood to be the labor of Mr. T... and it is highly creditable to his talents ... proceeding from Mr. Tyler, known a... has always been to be opposed to the B... on constitutional grounds and ther... prejudiced against it, such testimony ... put forever to rest the degrading and ... fabrications of corruption with which ... pensioned presses have teemed for the ... two years.

From the same, dated Washington, Dec. 20.

There appears to be unusual fluttering amon... *pidgeons* of the Post Office Department, and ... the long faces and apprehensions of some of t... ficers it is generally believed that the develope... will startle and confound the most unscrup... advocate of the administration. It is said that ... Grundy and Hawes will shrink from some ... official corruptions which they have stumble... in the course of their investigation. It is ... stood that some of the most influential offic... the Department have been detected in such ... sale corruptions as will astound the public.

FOREIGN.

New York, Dec. 2...

LATER FROM FRANCE.—By the *Nor... die*, our Paris papers come down only t... 14th ult. inclusive, and therefore, excep... a short paragraph from the *Journal des ... bats*, of the 14th, make no allusion t... dissolution of the Bassano Ministry, w... lived only as long as the last Revolutio... *three days!*

The Paris papers of the 15th, (extr... from which we take from the Courier ... Enquirer,) leave no doubt that that M... try *was* dissolved, although the notion ... its breaking up had any thing to do wit... affairs, is unsupported by any extracts ... the Paris papers of the 15th, or as far a... can learn by any letters, and is moreov... contradiction with the surmises of the Fr... press generally, which seems to unit... ascribing the sudden exit of the scarcel... stalled Ministers, to the discovery, tha... "*pensee immuable*"—as they call the ... lute purpose of the King, to be his own P... Minister *in fact*, let who may occup... post *nominally*—would not bear of any ... cessions to the spirit of the Revolution of ... ly. "The new Ministry will be the res... tion of the Revolution of July," was the ... pression of the Duke of Bassano, which ... King at once (according to the Journa... Debats) resented as an insult. How ... this be, it is clear to us that our affair... no influence either in the formation or ... lution of the Ministry.

It seems to us to be very much like ... breaking up of one of the Cabinet *Uni...* Washington—the Chief was dissatisfied ... so willed it.

The Chambers were still to meet on ... 1st, but the dissensions and uncertai... which the recent changes manifest, rende... perfectly clear to our understanding that ... *early* effort would be made to obtain an ... propriation for the treaty with this coun...

From Galignani's Messenger of Saturday, Nov...

The *Journal des Debats* says:—The Minist... the Interior, President of the Council, the Min... of War, who has also performed the duties *ad ... rim* of Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Min... of the Marine, of the Finances, and of Comm... yesterday, tendered their resignations to the ... which his Majesty accepted."

The *Constitutionel* mentions only four Min... as having resigned, the Duke de Bassano, ... Messrs. Teste, Passy, and Charles Dupin. It s... "On Thursday evening, after Mr. Dupin's de... the Ministry still existed and assembled in Co... There the first important question submitted t... new Cabinet, the bill for 25 millions claimed by ... United States, was discussed. It appears that ... Doctrinary *coterie* although expelled from the C... net, was still powerful enough to give ascende... to its opinions, since the bill for 25 millions, ... cisely as it had been rejected by the Chamber, ... recommended.

This was enough to enable the new Ministry ... foresee what was in store for it in future. M... over, many circumstances cotributed to show t... obstacles of every kind would be raised.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 30, 1834.

With this No. of the Observer terminates *tenth* year since the present Editor undertook its publication. He feels happy in being able to return thanks for a still increasing patronage; and expects to continue his efforts to merit it. The only thing necessary to render him entirely satisfied with the support extended to the paper, is, *a little more punctuality on the part of many of his subscribers.*

Fayetteville Lyceum.—We regret to state, that in consequence of the indisposition of Judge Strange, the Lecture for this evening is postponed until further notice.

The Legislature.—We understand that on Saturday last, the resolutions to instruct Mr. Mangum passed the Senate by a majority of *five*—Mr. McCormick, the Senator from this County, being "found missing" at the time of taking the vote. We hope that Mr. Mangum will have the good sense to disregard the resolutions; for we do believe that the practice of instructing Senators out of their seats would break down one of the first principles upon which the general government was founded, and render the State even less of a barrier against hasty, passioned and partizan legislation, than the House of Representatives. Let any man read the opinions of the sages and patriots who wrote the "Federalist," of Madison, Hamilton, and Jay, and then say whether it was designed that Senators should be subject to such an influence as that here attempted to be exerted. On the first page of our paper of to-day, the reader will find the subject presented in a very strong light, by a gentleman of this State, in a letter to a friend. A correspondent says, that Mr. Martin, of Rockingham was one of the absent members at the time of taking the vote in the Senate. He had previously made a speech in decided opposition to the resolutions. Who was the third absentee is not stated. Of Mr. McCormick, the same gentleman says, "He is claimed by the friends of the resolutions; but in truth he is opposed to them; upon the grounds that the Legislature assumes a right that belongs to the people, and unless previously instructed by his constituents to give such instruction to our Senator in Congress, he could not, with the oath he had taken to support the constitution of N. C. take upon himself a right which by the 18th section of the Bill of Rights is declared to reside in the people."

This may satisfy Mr. McCormick's conscience, and the party by which he was elected, to whose ranks he became so suddenly a convert last summer. But we hold it to be the duty of a Representative, when he is *opposed* to a measure upon Constitutional grounds, *to show it by his vote.*

We have strange rumors from Raleigh. One says that Mr. B——, in the course of his remarks in the Senate, charged that another Senator, then in his seat, and whom he designated by name, had been *bribed* to vote with the Administration party, and that he challenged the appointment of a committee to investigate the facts, pledging himself to *prove* it.

Another report says, that it had become rather frequent in the House of Commons, for one member to rise in his place and characterize the statements of another by an epithet which *gentlemen* do not often employ or permit. Will not the Editors of the Raleigh papers give us some light upon these matters? Are they true or false?

The Editor of the Wilmington Press is requested no longer to send his paper to this office, as we have stricken it from our exchange list.

Postscript.—The Senate were in session until 2 o'clock on yesterday morning! The friends of the Resolutions using every means of conciliation, and proffering every honorable mode of compromise; but the opposition obstinately persisted in opposing a settlement of the question, by frivolous motions, and unmeaning harangues. It is thus they are defeating all wholesome legislation, and bringing shame upon the councils of the State! The heavy responsibility rests upon them, for which they will have to answer to their country and their constituents!

The above is from the *North Carolina Standard* of Friday last. That paper seems to have expected, as no doubt it desired, that the opponents of the Resolutions would suffer them to pass without debate. It is well for the country that this modest expectation has not been realized. It is not a little amusing, too, to find the waste of time laid at the door of the opposition. Upon those who introduced the resolutions, and have defeated every attempt to lay them on the table, we apprehend the people will charge this sin.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

RALEIGH, Dec. 7.

The Resolutions to instruct Mr. Mangum are yet before the Senate, but they may be decided this evening. They will pass by a few votes. But if the yeas and nays could be dispensed with, they would not in my opinion pass. Most men like to appear consistent, and having acted with the party for the Session, it is not probable they will now change sides, though convinced in their own mind that the Resolutions ought not to pass.

The Convention Bill passed the House of Commons this evening by 2 votes, 64 to 66. The Bill is a compound of "*first principles*," picked together by Legislation. It is, however, the best we could get from the General Assembly. Whether it will pass in the Senate I am not prepared to say; it is said, however, that it will. The bill provides for biennial sessions; the election of the Governor by the people; the reduction of the number of members in the General Assembly to 150 in the whole; the basis of representation in the Senate to be in proportion to the amount of public taxes paid in the Treasury; the House of Commons by Counties according to federal numbers, &c.; the Boroughs retain their members. The subject of a Convention is to be submitted to the people the 1st and 2d days of April; if they decide by vote in favor of a Convention, an election will then be holden for Delegates, two members from each county, in time for its convocation by the 29th of June next.

Could the honest and intelligent people of the State but have witnessed the scenes that have occurred, and the means resorted to, to evade the discussion of the resolutions to instruct Mr. Mangum, it would extort from them the language of Holy writ, that "when wicked men rule, the nation mourneth." Never have I witnessed, even in a disorderly County Court, more disorder than occurred on Wednesday night last in the Senate. The majority, Jacksonites, endeavored to stop the discussion by calling for the main question, which being of course opposed by the minority, it produced a scene of disorder and confusion truly shameful, and which lasted until about 3 o'clock in the morning, when, by a sort of common consent, all hands tired, they agreed to quit.

Another, dated Raleigh Dec. 29, 1834.

The Resolutions to instruct Mr. Mangum, were carried in the Senate on Saturday, by a vote of 33 to 28—there being three absentees, of whom the Senator from Cumberland was one. These Resolutions, which were intended as a demonstration of the strength of Jacksonism, have by the vote on their adoption effectually exhibited its weakness. In the House of Commons, there are 137 members, a majority of which number is 69—the exact vote in favor of the Resolutions in that body. In the Senate, there are 65 members, a majority of which number is 33—the exact vote in that branch, in favor of their adoption. Is not this a remarkable fact, and sufficient to determine Mr. Mangum's course, had he the slightest disposition to accommodate the aspiring gentlemen who want his place?

The Party were so much chagrined at the result of the more recent elections by the Legislature, that they determined to rally in the election of Councillors of State, and have succeeded in turning out all the old members of the Council, (one excepted, who is of the right kidney,) substituting in their stead "good men and true."

The Convention bill has passed its second reading in the House of Commons, by a majority of *two* votes. Its fate is still doubtful in that body, and more so in the Senate.

You have doubtless heard of the long sitting in the Senate, on Wednesday last, that body having set about 17 hours without adjourning. The Jacksonites, because they had King numbers to back them, determined to terminate the discussion and take the vote without reference to the wishes of the minority. But the minority knew their rights, and knowing, dared to maintain them. They declared the subject should be thoroughly discussed, and that the vote should not be taken *that* day. Every expedient was resorted to by one party to take the vote, and by the other to prevent its being taken. Speech after speech was made, motion after motion submitted, until at length the Heroites were fairly worn out, and gave in to an adjournment about 2 o'clock on Christmas day.

The Legislature will set about ten days longer.

New York Politics.—One of the strongest grounds on which the Jackson party electioneered in New York, was, the abolition of "Bank monopolies," as they are called, and the establishment of a gold currency. This miserable cant having served the purpose for which it was used, is now impudently discarded by the leaders of the party. The Albany Argus, which gives tone to the politics for the time being of the party, has openly come out in favor of establishing Banks "wherever the actual wants of the community may require them." The New York Times follows this lead. The same paper, *before the election*, advocated the suppression of all Bank notes under $20, for the purpose of giving place to the specie which the party was preparing to scatter over the land; *now*, the election being over, the case is altered; the Safety Fund Banks must be supported, and it is consequently expedient to abolish the circulation of Notes under $5 only. We are not surprised at this. It is of a piece with the tactics of the party for years past. And we shall yet see the same party, when they shall have gained all they can by putting down the U. S. Bank, adopt some grand experiment as a substitute for it; and then it will be as fashionable to sound the praises of the new "Monster," as it is now to heap curses on the old one.

The Evening Post, a Jackson paper, is very properly indignant at the conduct of the Argus and Times, and denounces them in no measured terms. It designates them as "traitors," "insidious renegades," as guilty of "sneaking treason, of vile, creeping, fawning hypocrisy"—"as dishonest papers," "mean instruments of demagogues;" with much other like flattering language.

The following is an extract from a letter to a gentleman of this town, written by a North Carolinian now travelling in Alabama:

Dear Sir,—Having been delayed on the road, I have but lately finished my journey to this State, and will now in compliance with your request, give you some information respecting the cotton crop here; and in doing this, have but little more to say than that it is a good one; exceeding a little perhaps a common or fair average crop. In the north part of the State, a late frost destroyed their first planting and occasioned a loss, it is supposed, of about 10,000 bales, but this deficiency is more than made up by the excellence of the crop here. In Mississippi and Louisiana they have also made fine crops, I learn, notwithstanding the damage sustained there by a storm or two during the season. New Orleans shipped last year 450,000 bales and Mobile 149,000, and it is supposed they will ship considerably more the present season, but the increase will be owing, no doubt, to the greater quantity of land cultivated, as well as any superiority there may be in the crop. Cotton brings in Mobile, at this time, 17 cents.

In South Carolina and Georgia, as well as in North Carolina, they have made very little more than half crops, as you have probably understood.

Your opinion of the unhealthiness of this country, Sir, I am afraid is but too correct and well founded. I have seen more pale sickly looking faces since I entered the State, than I have seen any where, at one time, since I left this country in the year 1812, and the mortality too has been very great; even the town of Montgomery, containing a population of only about 1500 or 2000, is said to have buried, since last Winter, 450 of its inhabitants, the most of whom fell victims, I suppose, to the bilious fever. It can't possibly be, during Summer and Fall, half as healthy a country as North Carolina with the exception of the lower counties bordering on the seaboard.

Accept, Sir, my best respects.

Opposition to Dr. Hall.—At a District Convention held at Washington in this State, on the 14th instant, *Ebenezer Pettigrew* Esq. of Tyrell, was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Congress, in opposition to Dr. Hall.

North Carolina Oranges.—We find it stated in the Salem Reporter, that a gentleman in Davidson county has an orange tree which has, for three years past, produced fifty oranges annually. Several of these oranges had been brought to Salem for sale, and were as good as such fruit generally is.

Alfred Huger, Esq. has been appointed Post Master for Charleston, S. C.

The Globe informs us that gold has been procured to pay every member of Congress the full amount of their pay and mileage.

The Tallahassee Floridian says, there is a person in this County, who, with the assistance of one servant, has made this season, 20 bales of Cotton, worth at present prices upwards of two thousand dollars.

Tea.—The duty on Tea in England amounts to about seventeen millions of dollars.

Real Estate at Brooklyn.—We understand the farm of Jacob Bergen, at Red Hook, two miles from Brooklyn ferry, has been sold for $500,000—*half a million!* It consists of one hundred acres of land, hilly and sandy; the hills are conveniently situated to fill up some low land in the vicinity.

The farm of John Skillman, at the Wallabout, comprising 60 acres, two miles from the Brooklyn ferries has been sold for $1400 per acre.—*Brooklyn Star.*

The Result.—After spending a hundred millions in a war with France, what will be the result? *New negotiations!* But these we can have without war, and thus save the loss of blood and treasure.—*Albany Daily Adv.*

Mammoth Pumpkin.—We have seen a Pumpkin presented by Mr. Lunday Lee of Cedar Creek, to Dr. J. H. Miller, the enormous size of which shows that the soil which produced it must be of no ordinary cast, and gives additional evidence of the richness of that part of our county. The dimensions of the Pumpkin are as follows: Length 3 feet 4½ inches—circumference 4 feet 10½ inches—weight 103 pounds.—*Selma (Ala.) Press.*

"To what base uses must we come at last."

A few days ago some labourers dug up in a cellar a human skull, and unceremoniously threw it upon the side walk. Anon came along, one who looked like a "gemman who had seen better days"—his clothes all ready for the paper mill, and his toes looking forward to the end of his journey through his shoes. With a very Hamlet-like air and attitude, he raised the mortal relic, and when we of course expected the soliloquy, "Alas, poor Yorick!" gravely inquired "if they would take a glass around for it!" as he wanted it to "make BUTTON MOULDS!"

Buffalo Republican.

From a report published by the Minister of the Interior of Russia, it appears that the class of laborers in Russia amount to 37,301,620 individuals, of whom 18,541,575 are men, and 18,760,048 women.

REGULAR WHIG NOMINATION FOR 1835.

John D. Eccles,

MAGISTRATE OF POLICE.

Commissioners.

Ward No. 1. ARCH'D McLAUGHLIN,
2. WILLIAM NOTT,
3. THOMAS J. CURTIS,
4. LEWIS BROWN.
5. JAMES H. HOOPER,
6. JOSHUA CARMON,
7. JAMES MILLAR.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 17th inst. by the Rev. Thomas F. Davis, Mr. THOMAS COWAN, to Miss MARY ASHE LONDON, all of that place.

In Montgomery County, on the 18th inst. G. W. B. DAVIDSON, Esq. of Anson County, to Miss ANN W RANDLE, daughter of the late Douglass Randle, Esq

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 17th ult. of Consumption, aged about 28 years, Mr EZEKIEL B BRYAN, formerly of Columbus county, N. C.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 60 a 70. Do. apple, 50 a 60. Bacon, 12 a 12½. Beeswax 18 a 19. Coffee 12½ a 14. Cotton 13½ a 14. Corn 60 a 65. Flaxseed, $1 60 a 1 80. Flour, 5 a 5 50. Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4 a 4½. Molasses 30 a 32. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 17. Salt 60. Wheat, 90 a $1. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 5 a ¼. Wool 16 a 20. Cotton Bagging 25 a 30 cts. Bale Rope 10 a 11.

OFFICE BANK U. STATES,
Fayetteville, Dec. 30, 1834.

THIS Office will be closed on Thursday, the 1st January. All notes due on that day must be paid on Wednesday, the 31st instant.

J. W. SANDFORD, Cashier.

$5 Reward.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, on the morning of the 25th instant, and has probably been rode off by some straggling person, a small

BAY HORSE.

The Horse is in good order, and is blind in one of his eyes. The above reward will be given to any one who will return him to me, and in the mean time any information respecting him will be thankfully received.

BEVERLY ROSE.

Fayetteville, Dec. 27, 1834. 17tf

Communication.

RALEIGH, 21st Dec. 1834.

Dear Sir: In resuming the subject of the resolutions to instruct Mr. Mangum, our Senator in Congress, it is important that we should briefly review the *character* of the instruction, to the end, that the effect they are designed to produce on the practice of the Government, shall be made to appear before the People in a tangible shape. The tendency they are to have in changing the character of the Government, whether by design or not, discloses facts which cannot be denied, and characterises the instructions to be a *measure of party policy*, apart from *that* simple negative character which its advocates would fain impose upon an unsuspecting, but virtuous people to be a mere approbatory expression of the Legislature upon the present Administration.

Let us, however, examine the proposition as contained in the resolutions of instruction. They declare, that "the Legislature of the State have a right to instruct (our) Senators in Congress," and as such, have passed resolutions instructing Mr. Mangum "to vote for expunging from the records (Journals) of the Senate of the United States," a vote which that body gave twelve months ago, upon the conduct of the President in assuming power in relation to the Public Revenue which was adjudged by the Senate not to be conferred upon him by the Constitution or law, but in derogation of both. Now it is asked what are the inquiries involved in the consideration of this plain question? Evidently, the first which it presents is a simple matter of inquiry as to the facts assumed by the friends of the measure; *that is to say*, 1st, whether the Legislature has the right to instruct without being *first instructed by the People.* 2dly, Whether, in exercising that unqualified right without being previously instructed by the people, the Representatives in assuming that right, have not taken upon themselves the exercise of a power which the *people by their written Constitution* have *wholly and solely reserved to themselves.*

It can scarcely be necessary to stop at this stage of the examination, to draw the parallel between the language of the instructions and the insidious tendency which the measure (for it is a measure in effect) is designed or calculated to produce upon a principle of the Government, upon which evidently depends the preservation of American liberty. The train of facts that necessarily follow in this inquiry, will be sufficient to demonstrate, clearly, the fatal consequences that must inevitably ensue, if the right contended for by the advocates of the resolutions to instruct, shall be assumed by the Legislature; and if, moreover, the principles contended for by the friends of instruction are to be sustained by the People, they had as well throw away the Constitution; for, if the Legislature is to exercise that power over the people by mere conjecture, nothing is more clear than that the *responsibility* of the Representative to the People must soon cease to exist, and the prerogative of the General Assembly, though influenced by the concoction of a mere faction, or the dictation of the designing demagogues of the day, will be sufficient at all times, to set the *will of the People at nought.*

Here the inquiry presents an important aspect; it calls into view the *nature* of the Government under which we live, and which was established by the People themselves, and by a written Constitution they have declared *what shall be*, and *what shall not be*, in relation to the political powers of the Government, and which Constitution they have said shall be the *rule* of action for *all*—and,

In the formation of the Government, they have said that it shall consist of certain specific powers granted by the communities of the several independent sovereign States to certain and particular *Agents or Representatives*, each State yielding to the General Government certain portions of its original sovereignty, it being specifically declared and expressed in the Constitution for what purposes they are delegated; the States or the people reserving to themselves all the powers not specifically granted to the Federal Government. Here it is shown that the *People* compose the States, and the General Government is composed of *these States.* Hence the same people compose both the State and Federal Government, and it should be borne in mind, that the same relation that exists between the people of a State and the State, exists between the States and the General Government.

In constituting the State Government, the Constitution of North Carolina declares, "*That all political power is vested in and derived* from the people;" "*That the people of this State* ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof; That the people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to *instruct their* Representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances;" "That the Legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches, both dependent upon the people; to wit: a Senate and House of Commons." *And the same people in constituting the Federal Government*, hath, by the Constitution of the United States, said, that all Legislative powers *herein* granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, and that the Representatives shall be chosen by the people.—That the Senate of the United States shall be composed of 2 Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years, and that the Senate shall be so arranged as that "*one-third* shall be chosen every *second year.*" That the Senate shall have the sole power to try impeachments, and when the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside. That each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and which shall be printed and published, but the Senate, for certain reasons expressed in the Constitution, may withhold from the public its Journals upon certain executive matters. The Constitution of the United States declares also, that the Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States, who for his services shall receive a compensation which shall neither be diminished or increased during the period of his services, nor shall be receive within that period any *other emolument from any State or the United States.* That the President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, shall, by and with the consent of two-thirds of the Senate, make Treaties, &c. appoint Ambassadors, &c. and by and with the consent of the Senate shall appoint all other officers of the Government "not otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law," and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, &c. and the President possesses a veto power, by which he can prevent any law of Congress from going into effect unless two-thirds of the houses shall pass it after the President has rejected it.—"The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors," and the House of Representatives "shall have the sole power of impeachment."

In the preceding remarks we have had in view the presentation of the powers severally delegated to the State Legislature and to the Senatorial and Executive departments of the General Government.

From what hath been shown, it is sufficiently demonstrated that this Government is put into action by *agents* either *directly or indirectly elected or appointed by* THE *People, the fountain of all political power*, and that the *political rule of action* for those agents or representatives are the written Constitutions creating the Government. It therefore becomes necessary that we should define the power and objects for which those agents have been created, in connection with the several branches or departments of the Government to which they severally belong, and in the examination of which we hazard little in saying, that we are prepared to demonstrate most conclusively, that the advocates of the resolutions to instruct Mr. Mangum, our Senator in Congress, by the vote they have given in the Legislature, have, in the language of the Senate of the United States, assumed upon themselves authority and power not conferred by the Constitution or the instructions of the people, but in derogation of both.

I am aware of the particularity with which I have attempted to state this question; but it is a subject of deep interest with the People, whose rights are involved in it. Most of the topics embraced in the question are of a character that relate to the *theory and practice* of the Government, consequently involving great fundamental principles, upon which, from the very nature of things, the greater portion of my fellow citizens are unprepared by their vocations in life to decide, without an attentive examination. This appeal, therefore, is not made to the speculative politicians of the day, nor to the partisans of any party, but to the People—to the *impartial* men of plain sense of all parties. To continue then, this investigation upon that plain matter of fact principle of common sense, upon which we set out, it is proper we should here show by the organic action of the Government, the duties on the one hand, and the right conferred on the other, to the respective departments constituting such Government. Of which, in my next, I will endeavor to give a full and satisfactory examination.

JAMES SEAWELL.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, December 28th, 1834, Steamer Jno. Walker, boat Washington in tow, with Salt, Rum, Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c. for Amos Kimball, Henry Horn, Elijah Fuller, Yarbrough & Ray, Curtis & Myrover, Johnson & Carpenter, William S. Latta, Nott & Starr, J. M. Strong, Joseph Baker, N. & H. P. Peck, Hall & Johnson, John Crow, Willkings & Co., G. W. Ragland & Co., J. M. Dobbin, James Baker, J. Huske & Son, Jones Fuller, J. H. Hooper, W. McIntyre, T. Sandford & Co., Dr. T. J. Jordan, E. B. Drake, John H. Pearce, A. Campbell and D. O'Hanlon of this place, and for J. Cowles, W. R. Carman, John R. Buie, Thos. McNeely, Colin McRae, A. Moore and Jas. Plummer of the interior.

Negroes to hire.

ON Thursday, the first day of January, will be hired for one year, the Negroes belonging to the Estate of E. Stedman. Also, will be rented the vacant Lots belonging to the above Estate.

By order of JOHN OWEN, *Ex'r.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 27, 1834.

A Teacher wanted.

A GENTLEMAN capable of teaching the Languages, &c. will find and eligible situation for a small school, on application, immediately, personally or by letter, post paid, to the subscriber, living 6 miles east of Fayetteville.

JOHN McDANIEL.

December 29, 1834. 17 3wpd.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE EXERCISES of Mrs. EDWARD JONES' Private Boarding School for Young Ladies at Kelvin, near Pittsborough, having just closed for the Second Session of the present year, will be resumed on the 1st Monday in February next.

In order to prevent misunderstanding, it is thought expedient to mention, that as Mrs. Jones has been obliged to refuse many applicants for places in the School, and does not wish to depart from her original plan of accommodating only such a number of young Ladies as may be subjected to family government, Mr. William Hardin, whose residence is near that of Mrs. J. has been induced by his interest in the School to receive into his family a small number of pupils, who will be, as far as practicable, subjected to the same government as those placed in Mrs Jones's family.

The aid, which Miss C Jones will necessarily require in giving instruction to an increased number of pupils, will be rendered by Mr Hardin and the Rev. P B. Wiley, gentlemen already experienced in the instruction of youth.

Persons wishing to place their children or wards in this school, are requested to give early notice

Terms—$75 per Session, for Board, Tuition, Books, Stationary, &c. &c.

Music, Drawing and Painting are taught by experienced Instructors, and form separate charges.

Pittsborough, Dec. 20, 1834 17 2w

To the Public.

I HAVE with much regret, noticed an advertisement in the Journal of last week, signed by Capt. Rush, revoking a power of attorney given to me to act as his agent, in the management of the Henrietta Steam Boat Co. concerns. I have received no such power, nor have I considered myself as acting as his agent. I have acted in the capacity of his Copartner, as a copy of the following Indenture will show:

State of North Carolina, } Town of Fayetteville.
Cumberland County. }

This Indenture, made this 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, between Benjamin Rush of the Town, County, and State aforesaid of the first part, and John Crusoe of the Town, County, and State aforesaid, of the second part: Witnesseth, that for and in consideration of the sum of two thousand dollars, to him in hand paid, to the said Benjamin Rush, by the said John Crusoe, at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, he the said Benjamin Rush, hath given, granted, bargained, sold and transferred, and doth by these presents, give, grant, bargain, sell and transfer, convey, assign and sell over, unto the said John Crusoe, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, one half of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Co., her Boats, Tow Boats, Furniture and Apparel, and debts, dues and contracts, belonging to the same, and all and every, the rights, privileges and immunities, and appurtenances belonging to the said Company, agreeable to an Act of Incorporation passed in the year 1827. To have and to hold the same, unto the said John Crusoe, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, for ever. And the said Benjamin Rush for himself, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, do covenant, and agree, to and with the said John Crusoe, his Executors and Administrators, to warrant the right and title to the Property hereby conveyed, against the lawful claim or claims of all and every person or persons whatsoever. In witness whereof, he the said Benjamin Rush, hath hereunto set his hand and seal the date first above written. Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of William S. Latta

(Signed) BENJAMIN RUSH, (*Seal.*)

The original can be examined by any person wishing to do so, on application to the subscriber. And Gentlemen, versed in mercantile transactions, will at once see the necessity I am under, of doing that which, I hereby do, caution the public against paying any of their respective dues, or making any contracts, with any person or persons, whatsoever, excepting to, and with Capt. Rush, myself, or our accredited Agent, Mr Jeremiah Lippitt of Wilmington, or any other person authorized by us. I know of no cause which could have induced Capt. Rush to take such a step, unless that of my determination, not to divide any of the receipts of the Company by way of dividend, until its responsibilities are discharged.

JOHN CRUSOE.

Fayetteville, Dec. 29. 1834. 17 3w.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC, 1835.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEBRUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MARCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APRIL				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
MAY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
JUNE		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
JULY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUGUST							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEPTEMBER			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCTOBER					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOVEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DECEMBER			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

It has been suggested that the following memoranda would be a useful addition to the above Calendar. It will serve for reference to those who may take the trouble of preserving it.

Governor of the State—David L. Swain, of Buncombe County.

Treasurer—Samuel F. Patterson, of Wilkes.

Comptroller—Nathan A. Stedman, of Chatham.

Secretary—Wm. Hill, of Raleigh.

Speaker of the House of Commons—Wm. J. Alexander, of Mecklenburg.

Speaker of the Senate—Wm. D. Mosely, of Lenoir.

Judges of the Supreme Court—Thomas Ruffin of Orange, Chief Justice; John J. Daniel, of Halifax, and Wm. Gaston, of Newbern.

Judges of the Superior Courts—James Martin of Salisbury, John R. Donnell of Newbern, Robt. Strange of Cumberland, Wm. Norwood of Hillsborough, Henry Seawell of Raleigh, and Thomas Settle of Rockingham.

U. S. District Judge for N. C.—Henry Potter of Fayetteville.

University of N. C.—Rev. Joseph Caldwell, D. D., President and Professor of Moral Philosophy and Astronomy.

Rev Elisha Mitchell, A. M. Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.

Rev. Wm. Hooper, L. L. D. Professor of Ancient Languages.

Rev. James Phillips, A. M. Professor of Mathematicks and Natural Philosophy.

Walker Anderson, A. M. Adjunct Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Two Professorships vacant.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Sheriff—John McLean.

Coroner—Vacant.

Register—Allan McLean.

County Trustee—James Millar.

Clerk Superior Court—Henry W. Ayer.

Clerk County Ct—Arch'd McLean, Jr.

Justices of the Peace.—Benjamin Robinson, (Chairman,) Esek Arnold, John Averitt, Lauchlin Bethune, Wm. Blalock, Daniel Baker, Duncan Buie, John A. Brown, Sampson Boon, Dan'l B. Cameron, Wm. Colvin, John Crusoe, Alexr. Clark, Gordon Deming, D. A. Davis, Josiah Evans, Jonathan Evans, Jesse Jackson, Joshua Jessop, Azor G Jackson, Alfred Jackson, John Kelly, James Kirkpatrick, Malcom McColman, Colin McRae, Duncan McRae, Alex'r McLeod, Alex'r McAlister, Peter McKellar, John McNeill, David McNeill, Duncan McLeran, Dan'l McCormick, John McAlister, Wm. McMillan, Duncan J. McAlister, John McLauchlin, Charles P. Mallett, Wm. Murchison, Wm. Ray, James Seawell, Hector Stuart, Timothy Spence, John Shaw, Lauchlin K. Smith, Warren Winslow, Joseph Arey, John Weborn, Nathaniel Giles, Jonathan Hawley, Hector McKay, John Cutts, Solomon B. Council, John Darrock.

Wardens of the Poor—John Mac Rae, Sampson Boon, James Martine, Jonathan Evans, Jr., William McMillan, Dolphin A. Davis, Arch'd McDiarmid, Arch'd S. McNeill, John C. Williams.

County Courts held on first Mondays of March, June, September and December.

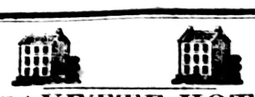
Superior Courts, held this year on the 5th day of May, and 10th day of September.

Incorporated Academies.—Ravenscroft Academy in Fayetteville. Charles T. Stuart, A. M. Principal. No. of Students, (limited) 27.

Donaldson Academy and Manual Labor School, on Hay Mount, vicinity of Fayetteville. Incorporated Jan. 3d, 1833. Rev. Simeon Colton, Principal; Henry Neal, Assistant. Alexander McNeill, Preparatory Department. No. of Students, 95.

Flea Hill academy, in Cumberland, Hugh Clark, Principal. Trustees, &c. not known.

There are probably others not known to us.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Punch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy.
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J HALE

October 7, 1833

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, N Potter & Starr, C Hedrick, John C Latta, Jos Baker, Yarbrough & Roy, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C* 96tf.

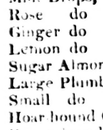
IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,



ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS MEDICINES PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

FOR SALE,

25 Barrels prime PORK,
10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil,
6 Casks prime Rice

J. HUSKE & SON.

May 6th, 1834. 85tf

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

JOHN McARN

July 30, 1833. 43tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834

COFFEE.

11 Bags now landing, for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

September 30, 1834. 4tf.

Beef, Pork and Mackerel.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMERS WALKER & HENRIETTA,

10 Bbls prime PORK,
7 do do BEEF,
15 do No. 3 MACKEREL.

For sale by AMOS KIMBALL

September 30, 1834 4tf.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT at the expiration of three months from this date, application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, to issue a new Certificate for Eight Shares of the old Capital Stock of the said Bank, the original Certificate, standing in the name of Walter Leak, Sen., having been lost or destroyed

WALTER LEAK, Sen.

Richmond County, N. C. Oct. 31, 1834.—9-3m.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Vermigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baling Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

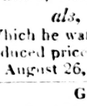
White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

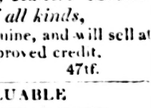
For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

BOARDING HOUSE



AND



LIVERY STABLES.

THE Subscriber has made an addition to his establishment of a number of ROOMS, detached from his Boarding House, which he is in hopes will add to the comfort of those who may favor him with their custom. My STABLES are large and roomy, and are so constructed that each horse has his own apartment with a door to fasten.—There is a good well of water in the yard. I also have a large lot, calculated for droves, &c.

HIRAM CROCKETT.

I also have an ARABIAN HORSE for sale—imported direct from Arabia, by a House in this place. He is small, but well formed and handsome—six years old

H. B.

Wilmington, August 20, 1834. 1-41J.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago, a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22 1834. 86tf

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of

E. J HALE.

August 12, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, has removed to the Store recently occupied by him, and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS AND SHOES,

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves

JAMES GIBSON.

January 10, 1834. 68tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

32,000 lbs. prime green Rio Coffee,
50 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans SUGAR,
6,000 bushels Liverpool SALT,
300 sacks do. do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
3,000 lbs. Caststeel, German, Crawly, English and American Steel,
Hoop and sheet Iron,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted,
1,500 lbs. loaf and lump Sugar,
200 sides best Spanish sole Leather,
60 pieces heavy Dundee Bagging,
60 coils best Bale Rope,
3,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 15,
75 kegs FFF Dupont's & Orange Gunpowder,
100 bags drop and buck Shot, assorted,
1,500 lbs. bar Lead,
350 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs Dutch Madder,
8 bbls. Copperas,
6 boxes pine apple Cheese,
4 ditto Chocolate,
40 boxes bunch Raisins,
8 dozen Collins & Co's Axes,
1,000 pieces Castings,
200 sets wagon Boxes,
200 pair heavy wrought iron Trace Chains,
Anvils, Vices, Smith's Hammers & bellows Pipes,
12 doz bottles Ink,
30 kegs German and American White Lead in oil,
12 tons Plaster Paris,
200 pair thick Negro Shoes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
Shovels and Spades, long and short handle Pans, Waffle and Wafer Irons, Sad Irons, Curry Combs, Wagon Bells, Spanish Segars, Pepper, Allspice, and Ginger, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Window Glass and Putty, Pearl Ash, Scythe Blades & Cutting Knives, Lime Juice, Lemon Sirup, Sweet Oil, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Caststeel Garden Hoes, Cow Bells, Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Shovels and Tongs, Chewing Tobacco, Mill and Hand Saws, Collar Cords, best Halter Chains, Coffee Mills, together with a number of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail for Cash or Country Produce. Country Merchants and purchasers in general, are invited to call and examine the above stock before they make their purchases.

HENRY HORN.

☞N. B.—Factorage and Commission Business will meet with prompt attention.

H. H.

September 23, 1834. 3tf.

Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few weeks since, an indented Apprentice by the name of EPHRAIM BURNETT; he is a dark complected colored boy, 15 to 16 years of age. Whoever will apprehend and deliver the said Boy to me in Fayetteville, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no thanks or charges. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him in any manner whatever.

JAMES BAKER.

September 8, 1834. 3tf.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber having just received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Would invite the public generally to call and examine his Stock, among which are the following articles, viz:—

Prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars,
Ditto Rio and Laguira Coffee,
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt,
Ditto in sacks,
Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
Band, hoop and rod Iron,
Cast and German Steel,
English and American blister, do.
Rowland's Mill Saws,
Cast steel and German Saws;
Collins & King's cast steel Axes,
Butcher's cast steel Drawing Knives,
Spades and Shovels, assorted,
Castings, Nails and Wagon Boxes,
Bagging, Rope and Twine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Camphor, Nutmegs, &c.
Shot, Powder, Lead, &c &c. &c.,

Together with a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Crockery, Hardware,

HATS and SHOES,

Too tedious to enumerate. All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1834. 6-3m.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from Green A. Fisher of Alabama,—near Cheraw, South Carolina, a negro woman by the name of MARY, about 22 years old, which said Fisher bought of Neill Johnson, of Fayetteville. It is probable she will try to pass for a free person, as she is a very bright mulatto. She was raised in Moore County, and is likely she will try to get back to Moore, to George Allston's, where her husband and children are. The above Reward will be given for her delivery in Fayetteville, or any Jail so the Subscriber will get her.

NEILL JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov 25 12tf

GALES'S

ALMANACK,

For 1835,

for sale by E J. HALE.

NOTICE.

LEVERETT R. BRADLEY, having, on the 15th instant, made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber, of his Stock of GOODS with other property, with sundry notes, for the benefit of his creditors, as therein specified, notice is hereby given, to those persons indebted to the said Leverett R. Bradley, to come forward and pay the same to

AMOS KIMBALL, Trustee.

October 20, 1834.

New Store

AND

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by E. B Drake, Esq. in the Brick Row, South side Hay Street, foot of Hay Mount, 4 doors West of Messrs. Nott & Starr's corner, and directly opposite Messrs. Hall & Johnson, where he is now receiving and offers for sale at reduced prices, for *CASH* or *COUNTRY PRODUCE*—

1800 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
8000 lbs. Rio Coffee, (prime strong scent,)
1500 lbs. prime green do,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do, (a superior article,)
20 bbls. N O. & Wh't Havana do,
12 tons Swedes & Eng. Iron, ass'rt.
German and Cast Steel,
American and English Blistered do,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
15 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
300 lbs. Bar Lead,
500 do Cotton Yarn, from 5 to 12,
25 bags Shot, assorted,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
75 sides Sole Leather,
15 do Harness do,
5 bbls. Tanner's Oil, Liver straits,

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices, Anvils and Mammers, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Tea, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Best Flotant Indigo, Madder and Copperas, (very green,) White Lead in Oil, Putty and Window Glass 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Cross, Cut and Hand Saws, together with all other articles which constitute a well assorted stock of Goods, suited to a general bartering business, in which he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. He would therefore solicit all persons trading to this place to call and test the fact.

C. J. ORRELL

N. B.—The Farmers' and Planters' large ALMANAC for the year 1835, nicely trimmed.

C. J. O.

Fayetteville, Sept 23, 1834. §3-*tf*§

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr. to come forward and pay the same to

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1834. 90-tf.

LIME.

22 Casks Thomaston LIME,
For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

September 30, 1834.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business

will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber,

J. MUNN.

A Situation Wanted,

BY a Young Man who has lived some time in a Country Store, and can produce satisfactory recommendations. A letter addressed to the Editor of this paper, will be attended to.

Sept 22, 1834 3-tf

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber in Robeson County, about the first of October inst., a negro man named SHADRACH, of dark complexion, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 32 years of age, a little inclined to be bald. He was purchased of R. McNair of the above County. The above reward will be paid for his delivery in the jail at Fayetteville, or any other jail so that I get him.

JAMES O'NEAL.

Oct. 20, 1834. 7-tf

Wine and Pork.

5 CASKS MALAGA WINE,
5 do Lisbon do,
10 barrels prime New York PORK,
For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

November 11, 1834. 10-tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.

November 1, 1834. 9tf.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

I WOULD take a few BOARDERS.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, October, 1834. 8tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70 tf.

Mallett's Mill.

THE Subscriber having leased the above property for the ensuing season, and given it a thorough repair, is now ready for the reception of grain, and flatters himself, that through his experience in Milling, and the undivided attention he will bestow upon the business, those persons who may send their Wheat to him, will meet with satisfactory despatch.

H. B. SEDBERY.

July 7th, 1834. 94 tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having gone to considerable expense this summer, in building Warehouses for the reception of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and we think perfectly safe from the risk of fire, would respectfully invite Planters and Country Merchants, who wish to store Cotton for a better market, to call on them. They will also forward all kinds of produce to N. York, Charleston, or any part of Europe, and will make liberal advances on Cotton left under their charge, in either cash or goods. Strict attention will be paid to the interest of those who may entrust them with their property. We think it unnecessary to give any references as the senior partner has been doing business in Cheraw for a number of years.

A. & R. MAC KENZIE.

Front Street, Cheraw, S. C. Aug 18, 1834.

N. B.—We expect daily from New York and Charleston, a large stock of

Groceries,

Selected with great care and purchased before Goods advanced. The Goods will be sold on liberal terms for cash or produce.

The following comprise a part of their Stock:

45 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
300 pieces Cotton Bagging,
200 coils Bale Rope,
1000 lbs. Seine Twine,
18 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 sacks Salt.

ALSO, Teas of every kind.

(98-Jan. 1.) A. & R. McK

JOSEPH HOSTLER,

(BARBER,)

Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.,

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a full supply of

Fancy and Seasonable Articles

In his line, which he offers for sale at the lowest Cash prices. They consist of the following articles, viz:—

Gentlemen's Stocks, (superior and common)
Do. Collars and Bosoms, new style,
Do. and *LADIES'* **WIGS,** *very handsome,*
Do. Ladies' Curls, do. do.
Dressing Combs and Hair Brushes,
Cloth and Tooth do.
Razor and Razor Strops, of a good quality,
Gentlemen's Suspenders
Music Boxes and Organs; something very new,
Cologne, Lavender, Orange, and Florida Waters,
Windsor, Musk, Cream and Almond Soaps,
Liquid Soap, for shaving, (3 drops sufficient,)
Spanish Cigars, best brown,
Studs, for shirt Bosoms,
Playing Cards, of all qualities,
Pomatum and Essence of Burgamot,
Hair Powder and Corn Plaster, with a variety of other articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

October 13, 1834. 6tf.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOOD & HARD-WARE

Establishment,

Foot of Haymount, Fayetteville, No. Ca.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING

200 PACKAGES,

WHICH COMPRISES THEIR FALL SUPPLIES OF

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

Hardware & Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Mens' & Women's fine and coarse Shoes,
Children and Misses ditto,
Shoe Bindings,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Saddlery of all descriptions,
Foolscap & Letter Paper,
Men's black and drab fur Hats,
Fur Caps,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c. &c.

Which makes their stock extensive, and very general, to which they would solicit the attention of Country Merchants, as no pains has been spared to make it worthy their interest.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-*tf.*

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1½ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber will keep a good supply of all kinds of LUMBER constantly on hand.

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 14, 1834. 6tf.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. He has also just received several cases of fashionable Philadelphia made BOOTS, together with a general assortment of SHOES, suitable for this market.

☞He requests all those indebted to him to make a speedy payment. As he is determined to do a cash business, customers may depend on reasonable charges.

☞All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, October 27, 1834. 8tf

MILL IRONS &

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks and Mill Irons

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from country will be punctually attended to.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person st. below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, April 1834.

FAYETTEVILLE BOOK STORE.

AMONG the great variety of new Books recently received by the Subscriber, will be found,

Scott's, Henry's, Clarks, and D'Oyley and Mant's Commentaries.
Family Bibles, Quarto, from $2 25 to $8 50
Do. 8 vo. from 75 to $3 50
Do 12 mo. from 50 to $1 50
Pocket Bibles, from $1 to $3
Beautiful editions of the poetical works of Shakspeare, Byron, Scott, Moore, Milton, Young, Gray, Beatty, Collins, Coleridge, Southey, Keats, Burns, Cowper, Thompson, Goldsmith, Hemans, Heber, Pollock, &c &c.
Aikin's British Poets.
Marshall's Life of Washington, beautiful edition.
Bancroft's do., Weems's do.
Histories of the United States, England, Rome, Greece, &c. &c.
Goldsmith's Animated Nature.
Buffon's Natural History.
Rollin, Josephus, Plutarch.
Burke's Works.
Rev. Robert Hall's Works.
Horne's Introduction.
Bunyan's Works, Baxter's do.
Don Quixote, Scottish Chiefs.
Pulpit Assistant, Butler's Analogy.
Shuckford's Connections.
Cruden's Concordance.
Junius, The Federalist.
Life of Jackson, Life of Clay.
Mosheim's Church History.
Buck's, Brown's, Watson's, and Alexandrible Dictionary.
Mason's, Hind's, New England, and Pocket riers.
Treasury of Knowledge, 2 vols.
Dick's Christian Philosopher, and other works.
Speeches of Phillips, Curran and Grattan.
Chalmer's Works.
A small selection of Medical and Law Books.
Book of Hearts.
Young Ladies' Own Book, Do. Sunday Book.
Young Man's do do.
Abbott's Works, viz. Young Christian; Corner Stone; Mother at Home; Mother's Recipe; Fireside Piety; Child at Home.
Hymn Books, viz: Village, Assembly, Watchman, Methodist, Zion Songster, Dossey's Collection, Mercer's Cluster, Parkinson's, Dover's Selection, &c. &c.
Note Books, viz. Missouri Harmony, Handel and Hayden, Smith and Little, American Psalmody, Zion's Harp, &c.
Comic Almanacs.
A great variety of English, Latin and Greek

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Elegant Pen and Pocket Knives.
Blank Books, of all descriptions.
Port Folios, Pocket Books and Wallets.
Pocket Maps, Mathematical Instruments.
Cap and Letter Paper, from I 90 to 7 per Ream
Beautiful Albums.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, Oct 20.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *sole* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, sea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach,

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of the most common and harrassing classes of ease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of high and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and efficacy of the remedy thus issued by his authority. The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully and justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti-Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy on Mercurial preparations, the operation of the Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury, may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with envelope containing directions for their use. 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE